

## Southwest Sentinel.

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Local rates on 15 cts. per line.  
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### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
**GROVER CLEVELAND,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
For Vice President,  
**A. E. STEVENSON,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

### CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.  
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Grant County, subject to the action of the County Republican Convention.  
ROBERT BLACK,  
SILVER CITY N. M. June 27th.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Louis Repelle.  
Mr. Idus L. Fielder of Silver City, N. M., one of the delegates to the National convention at Chicago, was seen yesterday (26th ult.) at the Southern Hotel and was asked by a Republic reporter what he thought of the silver plank in the National platform. He replied:

"If you will publish all I have to say, and it will be brief, I will tell you. There was an error in the published interview with me in the Chicago Herald yesterday morning, in which I appear to have said that the silver men did not obtain a fair hearing in the committee on platform. My statement was that we did not obtain a hearing in the National convention. I was a member of the committee on platform, and our chairman there, Hon. T. M. Patterson, together with others of us, was accorded a most respectful and patient hearing. Col. Jones, of the Republic, who was chairman of that committee, presided magnificently and treated all of us with the utmost consideration; but when the minority report was submitted in the National convention Mr. Patterson, who presented it, was not given that respectful hearing which the magnitude of the subject entitled him to.

"There are a few salient features of the silver question which I would like to state and which I wish every farmer and laborer in America would consider. The republican party in its national platform simply declared for bimetalism, the use of gold and silver as money, and that the purchasing and debt-paying power of each shall be equal. All these conditions exist today in as broad a sense as republican legislation has provided and as the sentiment of that party will tolerate, and still the people are oppressed. Here, for instance, is a silver dollar containing 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, coined this year of grace, which costs this government about 68 cents, and which is the equal of any gold dollar on which it ever put its stamp. It is a legal tender for debts public and private. It will buy as much wheat, as much cotton as any other dollar of this government, not because it really contains a dollar's worth of silver at the commercial bullion value, but because the law of this country, without the aid of any other, declares that it shall be received as a dollar, and because it bears the government stamp. Can any tangible reason be shown why it would not be as staple and valuable a dollar under free coinage?

"The truth is, the most menacing and merciless of trusts is the gold trust. At its behest this government in 1873 struck down one-half the money metal of the world and to that extent contracted the basis of banking and commerce in this country. The immediate and continuing effect was to make gold the basis of all values and to entail universal shrinkage in the prices of our staple products. The twin monster of republican greed—high protective tariff and the demonization of silver—has wrought direful results. The robber tariff has increased the cost of nearly everything the farmer has to buy, while the demonization of silver has diminished the price

of everything he has to sell. While the republican party, to retain its iniquitous system of false pretense, asserts that the tariff is designed to protect American manufactures and American wage-workers against the pauper labor of Europe, it affords neither protection nor justice to the silver miners, a most meritorious class, who produce a money substance which is unlike any other product, amounting to over 60,000,000 ounces annually, which, at the present price of silver, brings to the miners of this country less than \$54,000,000 while the free coinage of silver would make the same product worth more than \$77,000,000. It would put some \$23,000,000 more into the pockets of the silver miners of this country annually, where it legitimately and meritoriously belongs, and thus add to the common wealth; and who would it impoverish? The silver dollar would be none the less a dollar. It would still purchase as much as a gold or paper dollar and it would prevent England from purchasing our silver at a very large discount or at all for any less price than the United States government would coin it at and using it to purchase Russian and Indian wheat and cotton.

"This opportunity being removed would force England to buy wheat and cotton here and give our farmers a new and natural market for their products. England buys silver in this country at its bullion value and disposes of it in India at its coin value on a basis of fifteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, while our standard is sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Fifteen ounces of silver are worth as much in India as an ounce of gold. An ounce of gold in this country is worth \$20.67; fifteen ounces of silver costs in this country at the present price, as I see from the quotations in The Republic of this morning, \$13.20, being 88 cents an ounce, giving the English purchaser a profit of more than 50 per cent. On an investment, then, of \$13.20 he purchases in India \$20.67 worth of wheat or cotton, and can afford to pay even more per pound and more for freight and still derive an enormous profit, while the producer of wheat and cotton in our own country go begging for a market."

"How would free coinage remedy this evil?"

"With free coinage by this government England would be unable to buy our bullion at a profit for the Russian and Indian trade, and would of necessity purchase our products because of cheaper transportation."

"The government now coins four and a half millions per month?"

"Yes, sir; the coinage of \$4,500,000 monthly under the Sherman bill, however, does not remedy the evil at all, because it leaves silver still a commodity of fluctuating and falling value. Yet while that bill was pending the price of silver rose to \$1.20 an ounce, and our farmers felt the immediate effect. England changed her policy for the time and bought wheat and cotton here, and it is estimated that the American wheatgrower and American planter reaped \$75,000,000 of profit. The cry of the gold bug that the free coinage of silver is the selfish hobby of the silver miner is a misrepresentation of the facts, for while they are being robbed by the government of about \$23,000,000 annually the cotton-growers of the South lose more than four times that amount annually, and the wheatgrowers of the Northwest year after year have filched from their earnings more than five times the annual loss of the silver miners, while the millions of wage earners of this country are even more acute sufferers by reasons of the false financial policy of this government. It is small wonder that England furnished \$500,000 to influence our innocent congressmen in 1873 to unwittingly demonize silver. The demand for 'honest money,' in which all honest men concur, is fully answered and performed. The debtor will discharge his full legal and moral duty to his creditor when he pays him in such money as was a full legal tender at the time the debt was contracted."

"Might not free coinage tend to flood our mints with the silver of the world?"

"The glaring absurdity of that argument is apparent when we remember that we produce 40 per cent. of the silver of the earth;

that Europe's only silver is her silver money, and that we put 11.34 more grains of silver into a dollar than that required by the European standard, and hence Europe's silver money circulating at home at 100 cents would receive in our free mints at less than 97 cents, while her recent increase of subsidiary coin would be only 93.8 per cent. of our standard silver coin. Yes, this is the great scarecrow argument of the relentless gold bugs of the Atlantic seaboard, who intimidate both the great political parties. The world's annual product of gold is about \$100,000,000, but so much is used in the arts and dentistry as to leave probably less than \$20,000,000 available for the world's supply of money. The world's annual supply of silver is about 120,000,000 ounces, with 1,000,000,000 people of the earth anxious to use it. It is a fact that if we should absorb in this country alone the entire annual product of the silver mines of the world it would require ten years, with our increasing population, to increase our per capita to \$30, the equal of France's, the strongest financial country on the globe.

"I have here in my pocket some statistics. Listen to them. Of the world's entire population 160,809,000 have the single gold standard. Countries having a population of 831,750,000 have the single silver standard, and countries having a population of 224,222,000 have the double standard of gold and silver. This shows that one billion seventy-five million nine hundred odd thousand of the world's population have either the single silver standard of money or the double standard of gold and silver. In the face of these figures are the enemies of silver able to maintain their assertions that gold is the money of commerce? When there is an unlimited use of silver as a money metal, then its commercial value becomes its coin value of necessity. When we had but 3,000,000 people in the United States and the congress decided to establish a monetary system, we did not stoop to ask Great Britain what the ratio should be between gold and silver, but like brave men, our forefathers founded the mint and directed that the coinage proceed under the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. But now with more than 60,000,000 people, we are told that we must go and ask European permission to legislate on this question."

"Were there many silver champions in the convention, outside of the representatives from the silver producing districts?"

"Yes, indeed. We found delegates from the East and South and Northwest, as earnest and ardent as we were, but we were in the minority."

"How long will you remain in the city?"

"I was detained here today by a delayed train, and expect to take my departure for my Western home tonight."

"How is the mining outlook in your section of the country?"

"Fairly good. We produce probably more gold than silver in my section of the country, and I want to tell you the truth that upon the average it requires \$2 worth of hard labor to produce \$1 worth of silver, though a few strike it rich."

### CLEVELAND'S POPULARITY.

The large majority which Grover Cleveland had in the Chicago convention proves beyond a doubt that he is the most popular democrat in this country at the present time. His popularity is not confined to a single state nor to a certain section; it extends from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the gulf. The only serious opposition to his nomination came from his own state and from a faction of the party which has been against him ever since he was nominated for the Presidency the first time. That faction advocated the nomination of a man whom the leaders knew would be a willing tool in their hands. They knew at the same time that they could expect nothing from Grover Cleveland. They knew that he had a mind of his own, and they knew that he considered a public office a public trust, and that he would be entirely out of the reach of the pot-house politicians. They were looking for offices and sent more than a thousand hangers to Chicago to shout for Hill. They used every means to defeat Cleveland in the convention and even went so far as to say that he could not carry the state of New York.

They threatened and coerced, but the great mass of delegates to the National convention knew who the democrats of the country wanted for their standard bearer and refused to turn a deaf ear to the request of the masses of the democratic party demanding the re-nomination of the only democrat who has occupied the Presidential chair since the administration of Buchanan.

Since the excitement of the convention has died away his popularity, not only among the democrats of the country, but among the independent voters as well, has shown itself in many ways and the republican leaders are preparing for the hardest battle ever fought for the Presidency.

But for the tariff message which Cleveland wrote in 1887 Harrison would never have been President. While the country had been gradually drifting toward a lower tariff the people were not prepared for the message which Cleveland sent to congress. The time was too short to educate the people up to the idea before the next election, and the consequence was that Cleveland was defeated; but two years later the result of the congressional elections showed plainly enough that his views had been very generally accepted and now he is more popular than ever.

The only question which now remains is how large his majority will be in the electoral college next December.

The opposition which was shown before the convention has been dissipated like dew before a summer's sun, and the democratic party will work in harmony for his election.

### WILL SUPPORT CLEVELAND.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, than whom there has been no bitterer opponent of Cleveland in this country, has wheeled into line and will support the democratic nominees. The following editorial appeared in the Sun the morning after the nomination:

There is one question depending on the election of the next President which in its momentous importance and vital imperativeness must seem to every philosophic observer to exceed every other political question that the people are now called upon to determine. All difference in opinion respecting administrative reform, or silver coinage, or free trade or protection, or the personal qualities or antecedents of candidates, in short, the whole ordinary array of electoral controversies, are, in comparison, of inferior, indeed of almost trivial moment.

We mean the question whether those Southern states which have inherited a negro population surpassing the number of their white citizens, shall, by federal law and federal military force, be subjected to the political domination of the negroes, to negro legislatures, negro governors, and negro judges in their courts, or whether they shall continue to be governed by white men as now.

Now, it makes no difference who may be the President whom the republican party elects—since Mr. Blaine is now permanently out of the line of power—that party is by its nature and traditions is under the necessity of enacting and executing an election law whose purpose and effect will be to put the negroes in control of several of the Southern states. There will be some unwillingness on the part of a patriotic minority among the republicans who will revolt at the consequences of such a measure, but their opposition cannot avail. The necessity of the situation will suppress all resistance. A force bill is the first, and the inevitable result of a sweeping republican victory in November.

On the other hand, and by the nature and necessity of the ideas involved, the success of the democracy is death to the force bill project. Killed in the election it can never be revived.

In this view of the contest what conscientious democrat can hesitate about his duty? Better vote for the liberty and the white government of the Southern states, even if the candidate were the Devil himself, rather than consent to the election of a respectable Benjamin Harrison with a force bill in his pocket.

MANY of the third party enthusiasts are of the opinion that a third party candidate will be able to carry half a dozen or more states this year, and some of them are hard-brained enough to predict that a third party candidate would carry most of the Southern states and that, in the event of the election being thrown into the house, the third party candidate would be elected for the reason that the representatives from the Southern states would not dare to vote for a Presidential candidate other than the one who was the choice of their constituents. Such talk as this may be music in the ears of the third party men, but when the votes are counted next November it will be surprising indeed if the new party succeeds in getting more than three states out of the forty-four, and they will be small ones at that. There is a possibility that the elec-

tion of the President may be thrown into the house but in that event it may be relied upon that Grover Cleveland will be the next President of the United States; but it is not at all probable that the house will be called upon to decide the contest. Cleveland will undoubtedly have a clear majority of all the votes in the electoral college.

If there had been at any time any reason for believing that the South would not be solid for the democratic ticket in the coming Presidential election, the suggestion of the possibility of the passage of a force bill if the republican party came into power would have been sufficient to have solidified the South in opposition to the republican ticket. The fight is to be made this year as in the past in the Northern states, and the indications are now that the democrats will have the electoral votes of four or five states to spare. The fight is going to be carried into Illinois this year and the republicans will have to do some work in that state if they keep it in the republican column.

Now is the time for the commission appointed by Governor Prince to push the claims of New Mexico for statehood to do some good work at Washington. The session is drawing to a close and there is no time to lose. The bill has now been before the senate committee long enough for a report to have been made if the committee had been kindly disposed towards New Mexico. A good deal of pressure will have to be brought to bear if the bill passes the senate.

The President has appointed John W. Foster, of Indiana, secretary of state, and the senate confirmed the nomination without delay. This appointment seems to be a direct slap in Blaine's face, as the relations between Blaine and Foster have been strained since their little misunderstanding over a year ago. Foster is an excellent diplomat, as has been shown by his foreign services, but he is not so able a man as his predecessor.

GOLD has been shipped to Europe recently at the rate of a million dollars a day. This is one of the good results of the McKinley law which was designed to keep our money at home and make the balance of trade in our favor. Since it went into effect gold has been steadily going to Europe. Some other prescription will have to be tried to keep our money at home.

REPUBLICANS do not seem to be very well acquainted with Adlai E. Stevenson, and it is not to be wondered at. About the only republicans who ever got near enough to him to get acquainted were the 45,000 postmasters who were disappointed by him while he was assistant postmaster general for being offensive partisans. They relapsed into innocuous desuetude and have remained there ever since.

With a force bill in effect in the South the republicans might be able to elect Benjamin this year but without it there is not the slightest chance that he will be re-elected. He will have to ride down the avenue next March with the same man that he rode down it with four years before, but Benjamin will not be so light hearted as he was then.

NEW MEXICO has a population larger than several of the states and yet a republican senate hesitates to pass a bill for the admission of the Territory simply because there appears to be a greater probability that the new state would be democratic than that it would be republican. New Mexico is ready for statehood and wants to be admitted.

IOWA will be added to the list of democratic states this fall. Heretofore it has been reliably republican in Presidential elections, but it has been twice carried by Boies, and the democrats will carry it this year for Cleveland.

REPUBLICANS are casting about for suitable devices for their campaign banners. The following is an excellent one and very appropriate:

HARRISON & REID  
HAT

COL. CLARKSON declined to serve as chairman of the National republican committee this year with thanks. He is too shrewd a politician to go into a fight when there is no chance of victory.

GRANDPA's hat will be badly battered before the end of this campaign and Editor Reid will find that running a rat printing office and running for the vice Presidency at the same time is entirely too much for an American citizen to undertake.

The republican senate can offer no objection to the admission of New Mexico other than that it might become a democratic state. There's the rub.

CLARKSON has given away to Campbell as chairman of the National republican committee. The new chairman is a heavy weight and it is safe to predict that he will not be as active in bringing about republican success at the polls next November as Clarkson was four years ago.

The New York World says that Stevenson is no terror, but that he will worry the rat just the same in the campaign this year.

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Silver City, N. M.

Notice of Foreclosure.

TO JOHN CONGER AND NOBLE CONGER, their heirs and assigns, and to whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned have expended one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in labor and improvements upon the Humboldt mine and mining claim and lode, situated in the Humboldt mining district, in the County of Grant and Territory of New Mexico, located on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1888, being the amount required by law to hold the said mining claims for the year ending December 31, 1891, and it, within ninety days after the service of this notice, by publication, upon you, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said mine and mining claim will be forfeited to and become the property of the undersigned, under the provisions of Section 2306 of the revised statutes of the United States.

JOSEPH SCHLOSSER,  
JURY 21, 1891.

Lost.

From Cook's Peak, three large brown horses, branded as follows:

A. on left shoulder;

☆ (five-pointed star) left hip;

W left hip.

Any person finding the same or giving such information as may lead to their recovery will be rewarded by applying to

HUGH A. TART,  
Cook's Pasture,  
Grant Co., N. M.

Disassociation of Co-partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of Hudson & Kammerich has by mutual consent been dissolved, to take effect on the 28th day of June 1891; all persons indebted to the above firm will please come forward and pay their indebtedness to Charles Kammerich at once, and all bills due by the said firm will be paid by Charles Kammerich.

Charles Kammerich,  
Richard Hudson.

Silver City N. M., June 27, 1891.

The SOUTHWESTERN SKELETON, is sold at the Post Office News Stand—10 cents a copy.